

## DEATH TOLL NEXT TO TUBERCULOSIS

PELLAGRA MORTALITY HEAVY IN SOUTH CAROLINA—REMAINS A MYSTERY.

### DISPATCHES FROM COLUMBIA

Doings and Happenings That Mark the Progress of South Carolina People, Gathered Around the State Capitol.

#### Columbia.

Twelve and seven-tenths per cent. of the total number of deaths from pellagra in South Carolina during the first ten months of this year have occurred in Charleston county, according to the report filed by the bureau of vital statistics with the executive committee of the state board of health.

In the state there were 1,306 deaths from pellagra, giving an annual death rate of 81.2, or nearly equaling the rate for tuberculosis, and more than three times the mortality for typhoid fever. The rate for Charleston county alone, where there were 166 deaths, is 186.7 per 100,000 inhabitants.

In compiling the rates for the various counties, C. Wilson Miller, chief clerk of the bureau, apportioned the deaths at the State Hospital for the insane according to the respective county from which the patient was sent, except in 18 cases, where the data were not given.

The following table gives the number of deaths from pellagra and the annual death rate per 100,000 inhabitants in the counties of the state:

Charleston 166, rate 186.7; Greenwood 52, rate 189.3; Sumter 57, rate 137.6; Chester 88, rate 127.2; Greenville 89, rate 116.7; Richland 67, 111.3; Anderson 85, 110.5; Georgetown, 25, 110; York 49, 96.2; Florence 37, 93.7; Marion 20, 88.4; Horry 25, 86.4; Dillon 21, 84.5; Laurens 37, 84.5; Lee 22, 80.6; Edgefield 24, 80.6; Union 25, 77.5; Spartanburg 68, 73.1; Cherokee 21, 73.1; Lancaster 18, 64.5; Dorchester 12, 64; Newberry 23, 62.3; Pickens, 17, 59.4; Marlboro 19, 57.4; Calhoun 1, 55.2; Williamsburg 21, 51.5; Darlington 20, 51.5; Abbeville 18, 50.6; Orangeburg 30, 49.2; Aiken 21, 48.4; Kershaw 14, 47.9; Oconee 14, 47.7; Bamberg 9, 46.8; Berkeley 11, 46.8; Lexington 15, 42.9; Beaufort, Hampton and Jasper (combined) 23, 40.9; Barnwell 14, 40.9; Fairfield 12, 40.7; Saluda 8, 36.9; Chesterfield 10, 34; Colleton 12, 32.9; Clarendon 9, 26.2.

#### Health Board Frames Budget.

The largest item in the proposed budget for 1916 of the state board of health is for the state tuberculosis sanatorium at State Park, which is already filled with patients, though it was opened less than six months ago. The board will ask the legislature for \$25,000 for the erection of a dining room, kitchen, a second ward for men and a ward for women and also for maintenance funds.

The aggregate of the proposed budget is \$67,863.75, which, in addition to the above request, includes the following: Maintenance of the bureau of vital statistics \$5,000, contingent fund for protection against the spread of contagious diseases and the free distribution of diphtheria anti-toxin \$20,000, stamps and printing \$1,000, executive committee \$2,000, salary of the state health officer \$3,000, traveling expenses \$1,000, salaries of the director of the laboratory \$2,500, bacteriologist \$1,500, clerk \$720, janitor \$450.25, assistant state health officer \$750, traveling expenses \$337.50, two funds for intensive county health work \$3,600, three free beds at the state sanatorium \$1,000.

#### Want \$50,000 For Militia.

An appropriation of \$5,000 to \$60,000 will be urged by W. W. Moore, adjutant general, in his annual report to the general assembly. The fund will be used for the maintenance of the National Guard, making up the deficiency in the federal funds and allowing of general improvement of the state camp in Lexington county.

#### Ask For Money For Law Building.

The budget for the University of South Carolina has been made out by the trustees. An appropriation of \$40,000 for a much needed law building, money to extend the heating plant and an appropriation for repairs to dormitories will be asked of the legislature in addition to the routine expenses. Several committees appeared before the trustees on matters, one of which was the proposed opening of Pickens street on that portion which touches university property. This was referred to Gov. Manning.

#### Praises Laboratory Work.

"The state laboratory, which was established in 1908, continues to justify by its excellent work the wisdom of the legislature in establishing such a laboratory," says James A. Hayne, M. D. state health officer, in his annual report to the coming legislature. He points out that the growth of public health laboratories is due largely to the benefits derived from microscopic examinations, whereby the causes of many of the preventable diseases have been discovered and remedied tested and proved.

**Surveys Problem of Feeble-minded.**  
The report of the state board of charities and corrections to the general assembly recounts the progress made in the rehabilitation and re-organization of the state hospital for the insane and contains six recommendations in regard to the institution, in which nearly 1,900 mentally diseased people are now being treated.

The board of charities and corrections recommends to the general assembly that the improvements under way and projected by the board of regents of the state hospital be completed. "By all means the white female wards should be put into as good condition as the new white male wards, a central heating plant should be installed, and a psychopathic hospital properly fitted up," says the report.

"As rapidly as possible, all negro patients should be removed from the Columbia plant to State Park, leaving the former for white patients exclusively," the report continues.

One of the important recommendations of the state board of charities and corrections in regard to the State Hospital for the insane is that, as soon as adequate provision can be made for them elsewhere, four classes of patients be removed from the Columbia plant and from State Park because they "do not properly belong in these institutions as they are at present constituted." The classes of misfit patients named in the report are: The feeble-minded, numbering 87; the epileptic, numbering 115; harmless old people, not insane but senile, numbering 105, and pellagrins.

In regard to the feeble-minded patients now at the State Hospital for the insane, the report says that "a special state institution, entirely separate from the State Hospital for the insane, should ultimately be established. We urge that as soon as it thinks wise the general assembly have an accurate, comprehensive state-wide survey made of the whole problem of feeble-mindedness, in order to educate our people to its extent and menace and to enable the state to project adequate provision for these unfortunate. At present there is no provision in the state for them."

The report recommends the creation of an epileptic colony at State Park.

As to the pellagrins brought to the hospital, very few can be classed as not insane, the board says in its report, but adds that though patients of this class are at times not normal, their condition does not call for treatment in a hospital for the insane.

#### Insurance Department Has Success.

The state insurance department has just passed through one of the most successful years in its history, according to a personal letter from F. H. McMaster, commissioner, accompanying his annual report to the governor.

During the year, the letter says, there has been collected from insurance companies and other companies licensed by the department a total of \$179,817.14. This has been turned into the state treasury as collected. Under the act establishing the insurance department, there has been collected specifically for its maintenance, \$16,313.40.

Under the act of 1904, providing for investigation of incendiary fires and inspection of buildings, a balance of \$676.35 was brought forward, and there has been collected \$2,749.56. During the year this amount has been expended.

#### On account of the act permitting reductions in license fees on account of investments in the state, companies have received in abatements a total of \$35,724.25.

#### Against Advertising Frauds.

The state board of health will recommend to the legislature the passage of a bill looking to the fulfillment of the slogan, "Truth," in advertising, which is also one of the goals of the Columbia Advertising club and the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, with which it is affiliated. The bill will be presented by Alan Johnstone, Jr., of the Richland delegation.

The proposed statute will be known as the printers' act. Similar measures have already been passed in the following states: Louisiana, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin.

#### New Enterprises Authorized.

Hursey Bros. & Co., of Chesterfield has been chartered with a capital of \$10,000. The officers are: W. J. Perry, president; A. W. Hursey, vice-president; T. E. Mulloy, secretary and treasurer, and John J. Hursey, general manager.

A charter has been issued to the Ashley Hide and Fur Company of Charleston with a capital of \$3,000. The officers are: Albert Orth, president; J. F. Powers, vice president, and A. C. Hesseman, secretary and treasurer.

A certificate of dissolution has been filed by the Darlington County Fair Association with the secretary of state.

The Kirby Seed Company of Gaffney has been commissioned with a capital of \$10,000. The petitioners are A. B. Kirby, D. C. Ross and Maynard Smith.

The J. E. Auld Company of Columbia has been commissioned by the secretary of state with a capital of \$5,000 to do a general brokerage business. The petitioners are J. E. Auld and B. C. Hatch.

## EAST VISITED BY A SEVERE STORM

RAIN, HAIL, SNOW, SLEET THUNDER, LIGHTNING 90-MILE GALE.

### SEVERAL DEATHS REPORTED

Wires Down, Traffic Delayed, Windows Broken and Some Buildings Are Demolished.

New York.—One of the weirdest storms the east has seen in many years—rain, hail and snow accompanied by thunder and lightning and a gale that reached a maximum velocity of 90 miles an hour—descended from the Northwest as the aftermath of a Christmas fog. It indirectly caused seven deaths in this city, carried down telegraph wires, damaged shipping, crippled railroad traffic and caused considerable property damage.

The phenomenon of thunder and lightning in the midst of a driving snow awakened New Yorkers at 7 o'clock in the morning. The local weather bureau reported a total precipitation of 5.2 inches, of which 2.8 was snow. The wind shifted to the northwest and increased in violence, reaching the 90-mile intensity at 9 o'clock and soon after carrying off the storm clouds. The gale continued, however, throughout the day, blowing in hundreds of plate glass windows, hurling signs and coplins to the streets and demolishing several partly built structures. The storm had its center in Massachusetts, the telegraph companies said their service in New England had been badly crippled, although communication had not been entirely lost with the principal cities. Several land lines of the cable companies between New York and Nova Scotia were put out of business.

Shipping of all kinds scurried to shelter and several ocean lines dropped anchor until the gale abated. Twenty-five persons aboard 15 canal boats driven ashore off Sandy Hook were rescued by the coast guard and the crew of the coast guard cutter Seneca. James O'Neill, in command of one of the boats, was knocked into the sea by a flying board and drowned.

#### SHELLS FLY AT CHRISTMAS.

Christmas Spirit Observed in Trenches After Shell Fire.

Arras, on the French Front.—Hundreds of big shells tore the air over Arras all Christmas evening. The echoes of these were the last compliments of the season and they had no sooner died away than the life of Arras began to show itself through re-opened cellar doors and windows in preparation for usual Christmas eve festivities.

The people of the Artois region rise above their afflictions due to the war and the spirit of Arras survives among the heaps of ruins.

"It would be really a shame if we hadn't gotten used to it during all these months," said a woman selling postal cards and stationery by a candle light on the first floor of a building three parts open to the sky. "What we've got to do," the woman continued, "is to hold out for final victory and lasting peace."

After their usual systematic shelling died down, rifle shots and the occasional rattle of machine guns was all that broke the stillness of death that settled over the city. The cathedral, where midnight mass was said last year under the thunder of cannon, stood out against the twilight in ragged ruins like a spectacle with crumbling walls of demolished buildings all around giving the aspect of a gigantic cemetery with decaying headstones.

The rattle of machine guns struck up again and a few rifle shots rang through the clear air. Toward 8 o'clock the soft strains of an organ were heard from an invisible source.

Going through heaps of stone and glass to a chapel entrance, one could see a candle light flickering through the darkness a short distance away. Staff officers, waiting for dinner, led the correspondent of the Associated Press to an adjoining room, which resembled an extinct volcano.

"If it continues much longer you are likely to have your dining room also opened to the weather," said the correspondent to the officers.

"That is quite possible," replied the captain, "but the destination of a shell is something over which we have not found any control yet."

#### Number American Ships Decrease.

Washington.—Although the number of merchant ships under the American flag decreased during the fiscal year ending with last June, the tonnage of the merchant marine showed a record-breaking increase, according to the annual report of the Commissioner of navigation just made public. On June 30, 1914, 26,943 vessels having a total gross tonnage of 7,928,688 were under American registry. A year after the number had decreased to 26,701, but the aggregate tonnage was 8,389,429.

## DIFFERENCE OF A FEW DAYS



DECEMBER 29, 1915

## DEMANDS PROMPT ACTION

FULL TEXT OF SECOND NOTE TO AUSTRIA ON THE ANCONA CASE.

United States Government Flatly Refuses to Enter into Discussion of Evidence.

Washington.—The United States contends in its second note to Austria on the Ancona case, just made public here, that the official admission of the Austrian admiralty that the liner was torpedoed after she had stopped and while passengers still were aboard, alone is sufficient for the American demand for disavowal, reparation and punishment of the submarine commander.

The text of the note which Ambassador Penfield was instructed to deliver is as follows:

Department of State, Washington.

The government of the United States has received the note of Your Excellency relative to the sinking of the Ancona, which was delivered at Vienna on December 15, 1915, and transmitted to Washington, and has given the note immediate and careful consideration.

On November 15, 1915, Baron Zwiadenek, the Charge d'Affaires of the Imperial and Royal Government at Washington, transmitted to the Department of State a report of the Austro-Hungarian admiralty with regard to the sinking of the steamship Ancona, in which it was admitted that the vessel was torpedoed after her engines had been stopped and when passengers were still on board. This admission alone is, in the view of the government of the United States, sufficient to fix upon the commander of the submarine which fired the torpedo the responsibility for having wilfully violated the recognized law of nations and entirely disregarded those humane principles which every belligerent should observe in the conduct of war at sea. In view of these admitted circumstances the government of the United States feels justified in holding that the details of the sinking of the Ancona, the weight and character of the additional testimony corroborating the admiralty's report, and the number of Americans killed or injured are in no way essential matters of discussion. The culpability of the commander is in any case established, and the undisputed fact is that citizens of the United States were killed, injured, or put in jeopardy by his lawless act.

The rules of international law and the principles of humanity which were thus wilfully violated by the commander of the submarine have been so long and so universally recognized and are so manifest from the standpoint of right and justice that the government of the United States does not feel called upon to debate them and does not understand that the Imperial and Royal government questions or disputes them.

The government of the United States therefore finds no other course open to it but to hold the Imperial and Royal government responsible for the act of its naval commander and to renew the definite but respectful demands made in its communication of the sixth of December, 1915. It sincerely hopes that the foregoing statement of its position will enable the Imperial and Royal government to perceive the justice of those demands and to comply with them in the same spirit of frankness and with the same concern for the good relations now existing between the United States and Austria-Hungary which prompted the government of the United States to make them.

LANSING.

#### England to Increase Army.

London.—After an all-night debate the house of commons granted an increase of 1,000,000 men in the British army bringing up its strength on paper to 4,000,000. With the increase comes changes in higher commands, Lieutenant General Robertson, chief of the general staff, having been recalled from France to become chief of the imperial staff in London in place of Lieutenant General Murray, who is about to receive an important command. These changes are accepted here as indicating closer co-operation.

#### Horse Meat For Food.

New York.—Sale of horse meat for food will be permitted in New York after January 1, the board of health announced. Commenting upon the revocation of the section of the sanitary code which prohibited the use of horse flesh, Commissioner Emerson said that while the health department does not exactly recommend it no harm can be seen in its use.

"The horse never has tuberculosis and almost never communicates a malignant disease to human beings," he said.

## TO PUBLISH REPORT OF NAVY BOARD

URGES BUILDING PROGRAM FAR IN EXCESS OF ADMINISTRATION PLAN.

### TO EQUAL ANY IN THE WORLD

Board Urges a Building Program That Would Make Navy Equal to Any By 1925.

Washington.—The full text of the report of the navy general board urging that the United States navy be placed on an equality with the strongest afloat by 1925 probably will be made public by Secretary Daniels before congressional committee hearings on the administration's naval plans.

Mr. Daniels said he was giving the matter serious thought as a result of statements made by various members of congress that they would seek its publication and also because this report was mentioned in the letter of resignation received from Henry A. Wise Wood of New York, severing his connection with the recently organized civilian advisory board. Mr. Wood said he resigned to be free to advocate substituting the general board's policy for what he described as the wholly inadequate five-year program recommended to congress by the administration. Secretary Daniels will acknowledge Mr. Wood's resignation and ask the American Society Aeronautical Engineers which selected him for membership on the advisory board to name his successor.

The general board report referred to by Mr. Wood was made last July in response to an oral order of the secretary that the board "express its opinion at the earliest practical date as to a policy which should govern the development of a navy yard and a building program. In a subsequent report, already made public prepared in reply to a request that it formulate a continuing five-year building program during which time \$500,000,000 was to be expended for new ships the board summarized the policy previously presented as follows:

"The navy of the United States should ultimately be equal to the powerful maintained by any nation of the world. It gradually increased to such a rate of development, year, as may be permitted by the necessities of the country, on above defined basis, not later than 1925."

#### BIG JAPANESE LINER SUNK.

Torpedoed Without Warning and Sunk—Crew Saved—Cargo Lost.

London.—The new Japanese liner Yasaka Maru, which was sunk in the eastern Mediterranean by a submarine while the steamer was on her way from London to Japan with 120 passengers and a crew of 160 aboard, was sent to the bottom without warning, according to a report received from Port Said from the agents of the owners.

All on board the ship including one American passenger, W. J. Leigh, were saved. The nationality of the submarine is not mentioned by the agents and previous reports referred to the sinking of the ship as done by either an Austrian or a German submarine.

A French gunboat picked up the passengers and crew at midnight and landed them at Port Said Wednesday morning. The company provided hotel accommodations for them and in arranging to forward them to their destinations. On the passenger list were 51 men, 54 women and 15 children, most of whom were British subjects. The agents in their report further say:

"The passengers express great admiration for the skill of the captain and officers and for the discipline of the crew. Perfect order was maintained during the embarkation which was carried out with the greatest promptitude."

#### Paul Koenig Indicted.

New York.—Indictments were returned charging Paul Koenig, chief detective of the Hamburg-American line, and Richard Emil Leydenhecker, an antique dealer, with conspiring to dynamite the Welland canal. Edmund Justice, was also indicted with Koenig on charges of conspiring to secure military information for the German government. The indictments against Koenig and Leydenhecker charge them with conspiring to "so, on foot in the United States a military enterprise against Canada."

#### Foreign Affairs Engage Wilson.

Hot Springs, Va.—President Wilson received a communication from Secretary Lansing relative to foreign affairs. It is understood that the latter told of recent conversations the Secretary of State had with Baron Swidenek, the Charge d'Affaires of the Austrian Embassy at Washington, regarding the demands of the United States growing out of the sinking of the Ancona. No information as to the details of Mr. Lansing's advice could be obtained.